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play so important a part in the racial and class conflicts which have assumed a prominent place in the modern scene. Interesting, in this connection, is the author's description of the manner and circumstances under which prejudice may be converted into prestige.

The book is valuable for the wealth of acute observation and subtle suggestion which it contains, as well as for its main purpose of bringing the subject of prestige into the field of scientific observation and of making it an object of study.

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*The Development of Modern Turkey as Measured by Its Press.*

By AHMED EMIN, PH.D. Vol. LIX, No. 1, "Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law." New York: Longmans, Green & Co., agents, 1914. Pp. 270. \$1.00.

Much has been written about the "power of the press," and there is, or used to be, a pretty general conviction that the newspaper, unrestrained in its activities, was vital to the existence of democratic institutions. Very little has been done as yet, however, either to describe the nature and function, or to define the character and limits, of the power and control which the press exercises. This volume, which is primarily historical, is a contribution to our knowledge of the subject. While its chief interest is, perhaps, in the intimate glimpse that it gives into the working of the forces that are making history in Turkey today, it presents at the same time a striking illustration of the way in which great and revolutionary changes have been effected through the medium of the printed page.

The effect of the press in Turkey has been to release and set in motion immense social forces which had only needed the contact with modern life to stimulate them into action. The Young Turk Movement is evidently the product of the newspaper and its history is bound up with the extension, to isolated communities of the empire, of modern machinery for the communication of ideas and sentiments.

No special attempt has been made in this volume to do more than present the outstanding facts, and no effort has been made to draw any general conclusions in regard to the influence or function of the press in society generally. Its value to the student of the newspaper is that of a sourcebook. It offers an opportunity to study the effect

of publicity in regard to public affairs in a region of which it may be said that fifty years ago a public did not exist.

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*Wissenschaft und Hypothese*. XVIII. Probleme der Sozialphilosophie. By ROBERT MICHELS. Leipzig and Berlin: Teubner, 1914. Pp. 218. M. 4.80.

This is the eighteenth number of a series begun in 1906 by the issue of a small volume entitled *Science and Hypothesis* by Henri Poincaré (Paris), translated from the French into German by F. and L. Lindermann (Munich). Intervening numbers have been issued at somewhat irregular intervals; every year since 1906, except 1909, is represented by one or more numbers. In 1913 five new numbers appeared. Many others are in preparation. A list of preceding numbers, each briefly described, enables the student to select the special study in which his interest lies.

The number under review is given to an examination of the standing problems that must be central in any social philosophy: co-operation, solidarity, and caste. The author's purpose is not so much to offer solutions of these problems as it is to bring the problems themselves into correct perspective.

That Michels does bring forward fresh viewpoints may be seen from his first chapter in which he lists the policy of mercantilism, especially that of Colbert as based on the principle of co-operation (cf. p. 2). By the side of labor co-operation in the form of joint production directed by the laborers themselves, consumers' leagues, profit sharing, and political labor parties, he places forms of capitalistic co-operation, trusts, cartels, and "industriellen corners" (p. 23). Before closing this chapter he asks, Are classes and parties identical? He recognizes both the internal and external conflicts of co-operation.

Michels devotes a short chapter to Eugenics. "Among the new sciences which with their antique names delight or alarm the heart of the educated multitude, eugenics is the newest" (p. 44). This new discipline wants "only what all good and wise men for many thousand years have wanted" (p. 44). With a deeper conviction he discusses solidarity and caste (chap. iii). He regards labor unions and strikes, for example, not as negations of solidarity, but as practical exemplifications thereof. "The heavenly blossom of solidarity grows and ripens only in the volcanic soil of conflicting interests" (p. 55). The solidarity of humanity,